

ARMISTICE IS SIGNED; WAR IS OVER; FIGHTING ENDS AT 6 A. M. TO-DAY; KAISER AND STAFF FLEE TO HOLLAND; TROOPS AND WORKERS RULE BERLIN

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 11.—Armistice terms have been signed by Germany, the State Department announced at 2:45 o'clock this morning.

The World War will end this morning at 6 o'clock, Washington time (11 o'clock Paris time). The armistice was signed by the German representatives at midnight. This announcement was made by the State Department at 2:50 o'clock this morning.

The terms of the armistice, it was announced, will not be made public until later.

EBERT AT POST, SOCIALISTS TO RULE GERMANY

Effort Will Be Made to "Fortify Freedom Won by People."

HOPE FOR PARTY UNITY

Paris Paper Calls New Chancellor "Type of Pan-German Imperialist."

PARIS, Nov. 10.—A despatch from Berlin through Zurich says that Prince Maximilian Baden and all the bourgeois Ministers resigned because of the troubles in the interior of Germany. Friedrich Ebert, the German Socialist leader, has been definitely recognized as Chancellor.

In the new German Government there will be only three representatives for the majority parties, namely: Erzberger, Goethel and Richthofen. The other posts will be occupied by Socialists and Independents.

Chancellor Ebert in a proclamation says he plans to form a people's government which will endeavor to bring about speedy peace and to fortify the freedom which the people have won.

He declared that Prince Maximilian of Baden had transferred the Chancellorship to him, all the Secretaries of State having given their consent. The new Government, he added, would be in agreement with the various parties.

The Times to-day concludes a sketch of Ebert as follows:

"He shares the ruling passions of the German. He is a type of pan-German Socialist, not to say an imperialist."

KRUPPS PAID HUGE SUMS TO GENERAL

Friend of Kaiser Exposed in Berlin Paper.

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PARIS, Nov. 10.—A sensation has been created in German military and official circles by publication by Edward Bernstein yesterday in the *Berliner Tageblatt* of revelations showing that Gen. Keim, president of the German Military League and friend of the former Kaiser, had been in the pay of the Krupps since 1901.

Last week Bernstein accused Keim before the Reichstag and the General denied the charge. Bernstein then proved, by showing excerpts from the Krupp books, that the account had existed for eighteen years and that millions of marks had been paid to Keim in return for munition contracts.

"This man thus received millions from the first German munition factory," concludes Bernstein. "It is the factory which Wilhelm so frequently honored with visits. The crimes of the house of Krupp against the German people are many and even heavier are those of Gen. Keim. The leading spirits in this enterprise will soon be called to account before a high court of the people for having systematically prepared the universal massacre which has entailed the defeat of Germany."

SIBERIAN TRAIN BLOWN UP.

By the Associated Press.

HARBIN, Nov. 8.—It is reported that a train of forty-two cars carrying ammunition, grenades and twelve Japanese guns, despatched from Harbin recently for the Volga front, has been blown up between Irkutsk and Krasnoyarsk.

One French officer, two French soldiers and three Cossacks were killed, while eighteen Cossacks were wounded. Bolshevik railroad men are accused.

BRITAIN CUTS WAR WORK.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Government has issued a statement that the Minister of Reconstruction will announce the Government's general reconstruction policy to Parliament on Tuesday.

In the meantime elaborate instructions have been given for the slowing down of munitions production and the replacement of the workmen, with a scheme of donations for unemployment to remain in force for six months.

YANKEES OPEN NEW DRIVE ON 71 MILE FRONT

Gain of 3 Miles in Blow Extending From Sedan to the Moselle.

BOTH ARMIES ENGAGED

Stenay Taken by Storm and Another Advance Made Toward Conflans.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE MEUSE FRONT, Nov. 10.—The First and Second American Armies in their attacks to-day, extending along the Moselle and the Meuse, advanced on a front of approximately 115 kilometers (seventy-one and a half miles). French troops operating under the American command also advanced at various points.

The captured territory includes the German stronghold of Stenay, Grimaucourt, east of Verdun, and numerous villages and fortified positions in Lorraine.

Aroused by repeated German raids and local attacks during the last few nights west of the Moselle, the Second American Army in its initial attack crashed down on the Germans early this morning with artillery preparation lasting several hours. Then the infantry forged ahead, advancing at places for more than three miles.

Stenay Taken by Storm.

The Germans fought desperately, using their machine guns, but were forced to give ground almost everywhere along the entire front. Stenay, around which the Americans had been held up for a week, was stormed and taken in hard fighting. It was strongly fortified and was stormed from the south. The Americans swept forward against streams of machine gun bullets and rifle fire from the hills northeast of Stenay.

Artillery Fires All Night.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE SEDAN FRONT, Nov. 10.—The armistice situation had no apparent effect on the activities of the American front Sunday morning. Parts of the front were marked by artillery exchanges with the Germans shelling the Verdun road in the regions of Cenne, Beaumont, Mouzon and Hailan. The Mouzon bridge was broken in two places.

Along the Meuse from the region of Sedan to Stenay the German machine guns were silent.

Continued on Tenth Page.

Long Pull, Strong Pull for Victory Smokes

THE drive for that \$100,000 is on in earnest. All the fund asks is that the smoke fund donors, by working shoulder to shoulder, shall produce the money needed to insure plenty of smokes on Christmas and New Year's for every soldier who cannot get home for the holidays.

It isn't much to ask, and if you will read a few more of the cards in the recent soldiers' mail you will join the ranks of donors. Send along your donation and do it quickly. Extracts of messages from the boys which will surely extract money from you are printed on page 7.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

New Chancellor Begs That Germany Be Saved From Anarchy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The following proclamation and manifesto by Friedrich Ebert, the new German Chancellor, were sent out by the German wireless station at Nauzen and picked up to-day by the naval radio stations in this country:

THE PROCLAMATION.

New Government has taken charge of business in order to preserve the German people from civil war and famine, and in order to enforce its just claims of self-determination. This task I can accomplish only if all authorities in all civil offices in towns in landed districts lend to it a helpful hand.

I know it will be hard for many to cooperate with new men who now have to lead business of the empire. But I appeal to their love for our people. If organization of public life stops in this serious hour then Germany would be prey of anarchy and most terrible, miserable. Therefore, lend together with me and your help to our country by continuing work in fearless and unrelenting manner, everybody in his position until hour has come that relieves us of our duty.

THE MANIFESTO.

CITIZENS: Former Chancellor Prince Max of Baden, with assent of all the secretaries, has charged me to carry on business of Chancellor.

PEACE WILL NOT END HIGH TAXES

Army Expenses Will Continue Through Demobilization of Great Force.

MORE SHIPS TO BE BUILT

\$4,000,000,000 Annual Revenue May Be Necessary for Many Years.

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—No matter how soon the war ends there will be no falling off in need of revenue for the Government. Peace to-morrow would mean that the \$5,000,000,000 tax bill would remain unchanged in amount and two more bond issues of at least \$5,000,000,000 each and possibly \$5,000,000,000 each would have to be floated to pay expenses of the Government until June 30 next. This was stated to-day by Treasury officials and members of the Senate Finance Committee.

Although enormous drains on the Treasury will be automatically cut off with the proclamation of peace, other very heavy war expenses will continue for a long time after the war and enormous revenues will be necessary to meet the bill.

The greatest immediate saving will be brought about in loans to the Allies, amounting to \$5,000,000,000 a year, the enormous ordinance program, and the upkeep reduced of the hundreds of thousands of soldiers still in the United States when peace is made. As American soldiers are brought home and the army is demobilized, expenses for their pay and supplies will decrease as steadily as they have increased since the selective draft law was put into effect.

Unless urgent need is demonstrated to the Administration and Congress, the loans of \$500,000,000 a month to the Allies must cease when the war officially ends. The authorization to lend this money applied only to the war period. Further legislative action will be necessary to make any such loans in peace. Continuation of a heavy army expense for months or years after the war closes is a certainty. It will require many months to bring home the 2,000,000 soldiers now in France, and they must be paid and maintained during that time. The belief is general here that an international police force, with America taking a large part, will be

Continued on Second Page.

ABDICATION FORCED BY GERMAN MONEY POWERS

Industrial Leaders, Who Were for Kaiser When Wealth of Asia Seemed in Grasp, Turn Against War Party When Crisis Threatens Ruin.

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LONDON, Nov. 10.—One of the most powerful influences in bringing about the abdication of the Kaiser was the antagonism of the financial and industrial leaders, who faced a crisis perhaps unprecedented in history. These men enthusiastically supported the Kaiser and Ludendorff so long as Germany was successful. With Russia and Rumania overwhelmed and the wealth of Asia in sight they were all for the militarists.

Now that the army has been defeated they are willing to make any sacrifice and the Hohenzollerns were the first to feel their wrath, particularly that of the banking, shipping and industrial magnates who were led by Herr Ballin until his death yesterday. Recently they have been intriguing for the reappointment of Dr. Heinrich von Kuehlmann as Chancellor, and as this was impossible so long as the Kaiser was in power they demanded his crown.

GOURAUD IN SEDAN: PURSUIT SLACKENS

Roads Cluttered With Supplies Abandoned by Enemy.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 10.—The French General Gouraud made his official entry into Sedan at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Disorder is beginning to show in the ranks of the retreating German army. French troops, with their cavalry in the lead, are pressing the enemy closely all along the line.

The booty increases in importance as the pursuit goes on. Several railroad trains, batteries of artillery intact, immense munition dumps and stores and wagon trains fell into the hands of the allied troops yesterday and to-day, together with a large number of prisoners.

The pursuit of the enemy is being rendered extremely difficult by reason of the shortening front, which necessitates the withdrawal of materials rendered useless on the diminishing line and the doubling of traffic on roads already congested by the convoys following the advancing troops.

French territory occupied by the enemy along the Belgian frontier is diminishing rapidly. In size. Everywhere the French troops are now within a short day's march of the border line and could complete the liberation of French soil before the end of a day if the roads were not becoming more and more encumbered by the increasingly intense traffic and by the booty left behind by the enemy.

At the hour it appears that it will be a close race between the final crossing of the Belgian frontier all along the line and final action on the armistice proposals.

REPUBLIC OF POLAND FORMED

New Government Assumes Sovereignty Over Galicia, Austrian State.

GERMANS DEFEAT HUNGARY

Mackensen's Troops to Force Way Through Country Under Arms.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—A message from Cracow announces the formation of a Polish republic under the Presidency of Dely Dazyanski.

Prof. Lammasch, the Austrian Premier, has received official notification, says a despatch from Vienna, that Poland has assumed sovereignty over Galicia.

D'ANNUNZIO GETS U. S. AVIATION MEDAL

French and Americans Also Honored.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The foreign service committee of the Aero Club of America has conferred its war medal on Gabriele D'Annunzio of the Italian army, Lieut. Forest and Marshal of the French army, and Douglas Campbell of California, Frank Luke of Pennsylvania, and Edward Rickenbacker of Columbus, Ohio.

KAISER OUT: ITALY NOW EXPECTS PEACE

Believes Abdication Means Submission to Allies.

ROME, Nov. 10.—News of the German Emperor's abdication was received here with great satisfaction, it being accepted as an indication that Germany will sign the armistice conditions imposed by the Allies, which it is contended, could not have been done so long as the Emperor remained in power.

A deputy who has just returned from the liberated Italian provinces said to-day: "The German Emperor's abdication is a sign that Germany has at last awakened to the fact that she has been beaten on all fronts and that she has been deceived all along by the military party."

"The German people themselves have forced their idols to abdication. That is the end of military autocracy and the birth of democracy in Germany."

GARRISON OF BERLIN JOINS IN REVOLUTION

General Strike Declared and Troops Placed at Socialists' Disposal.

ONLY ONE GLASH OCCURS

"Long Live Social Republic" Proclaimed—Crown Prince's Palace Seized.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 9 (German wireless to London, Nov. 10).—The German people's Government has been instituted in the greater part of Berlin. The garrison has gone over to the Government.

The Workers' and Soldiers' Councils have declared a general strike. Troops and machine guns have been placed at the disposal of the council. Guards which had been stationed at the public offices and other buildings have been withdrawn.

New Government's Statement.

The text of the statement issued by the people's government reads: "In the course of the forenoon of Saturday the formation of a new German people's government was initiated. The greater part of the Berlin garrison and other troops stationed there temporarily went over to the new government."

The leaders of the deputations of the Social Democratic party declared that they would not shoot against the people. They said they would, in accordance with the people's government, intercede in favor of the maintenance of order. Thereupon in the offices and public buildings the guards which had been stationed there were withdrawn.

General Strike Begun.

With regard to the incidents of November 9 in Berlin, the semi-official Telegraph Bureau, working under the control of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council, issues the following report: "This morning at 3 o'clock the workers of the greatest industrial undertakings commenced a general strike. Processions hastened from all the suburbs to the centre of the city. Red flags were carried at the head of the processions, in which marched armed soldiers and all classes."

Soldiers Greet Workmen.

There was a general fraternization of soldiers and workmen. The workmen penetrated the barracks, where they received an enthusiastic reception from the soldiers.

The military occupants of factories mingled in common with the workers, left the works and treated with them in common.

So far as the known only clash between the masses and armed forces took place on the occupation of the so-called "cockade" barracks. In that was a guard of fusiliers, but only two officers fired.

Three persons were killed and one was injured. This is to be regretted. The taking possession of a majority of the public buildings and establishments was completed without difficulty, once it was clear that the military had gone over to the people.

Continued on Second Page.

HOHENZOLLERNS AND AIDS FLEE IN ARMED CARS

King of Wurttemberg Abdicates: Kings of Saxony and Bavaria Wavering.

ALL NATION IS REJOICING

Beaten Kaiser Signed Fateful Decree Saying "It May Be for Germany's Good."

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LOSPOX, Nov. 10.—The correspondent of the *Times* at The Hague telegraphs that the former Kaiser and his eldest son, accompanied by a suite of ten men, arrived at Middelheim, Gelderland, Holland, and that they are now at the castle of Cosoy, a thick, an old friend.

By the Associated Press.

LOSPOX, Nov. 11 (Monday).—The former German Emperor's party, which is believed to include Field Marshal von Hindenburg, arrived at Eysden, on the Dutch frontier, at 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning, according to *Daily Mail* advices.

Practically the whole German General Staff accompanied the former Emperor, and ten automobiles carried the party. The automobiles were bristling with rifles and all the fugitives were armed.

The ex-Kaiser was in uniform. He alighted at the Eysden station and paced the platform, smoking a cigarette.

Eysden lies about midway between Liege and Maastricht, on the Dutch border.

Chatting with the members of the staff, the former Emperor, the correspondent says, did not look in the least distressed. A few minutes later an imperial train, including restaurant and sleeping cars, ran into the station. Only servants were aboard.

Train Full of Fugitives.

The preparations began for the departure at 10 o'clock in the morning, but at 10:40 o'clock the train was still at Eysden. The blinds of the train were all drawn.

The *Daily Mail* remarks that if the party arrived in Holland armed all of them must intern.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen quotes the *Politiken* as saying that when the German Emperor arrived at Maastricht he was accompanied by the former Empress.

Signing the Abdication.

Emperor William signed a letter of abdication on Saturday morning at the German Grand Headquarters in the presence of Crown Prince Frederick William and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to a despatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The German Crown Prince signed his renunciation to the throne soon afterward.

Before placing his signature to the document an urgent message from Philipp Scheidemann who was a Socialist member without portfolio in the Imperial Cabinet, was handed to the Emperor. He read it with a shiver. Then he signed the paper saying: "It may be for the good of Germany."

The Emperor was deeply moved. He consented to sign the document only